

## BIAFRA – A Contemporary Case Study

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### ABSTRACT

This paper is a review of the case study concerned with an investigation of the existing level of misunderstanding, politics and social problems of one Nigeria and the agitation for the sovereign state of Biafra by the same author. The study has projected new aggregate level distinction on research matter analysis of race value, leadership problems, democratic analysis, dividend of democracy and resource management. Groups value and their impact on social tranquility and decorum in societies for economic development is crucial (and critical) to peace and business analysis in every economy. The Earth's environment is presently facing the great challenge of race value and integrity defined. Primary and secondary data were used in this research. The findings reveal that Nigeria is resourcefully vibrant, but group value assessment of past and present leaders on logistics management and resource allocation or distribution were not favourable to the group that seek the re-establishment of the state of Biafra.

*Keywords:* Biafra, Nigeria, People and Origin, History, Economic Resources, Politics.

### Contribution/Originality

This study contributes to the assessment and analytical review of the *existing level of misunderstanding, politics and social problems of one Nigeria and the agitation for the sovereign state of Biafra.*

This study projects new aggregate level distinction on research matter analysis of race value and the politics of leadership, and is one of very few studies which have investigated the result of measure analysis of race value and the politics of leadership in relation to logistics management. The paper contributes to the first grade logical analysis of new world understanding of race value, politics and leadership.

### Introduction

This study contributes to the assessment and analytical review of Biafra et Misera, et Dominus Misericordia; Biafra: It's Meaning, Origin in World map, Nigeria, and the People.

The issue of Biafra and Nigeria in history cannot be thrown under the carpet or overemphasized. This work was originally intended to define and inform all, 'The people of Biafra,' (Ndi Igbo and their brothers outside the Igbo states of Nigeria); Nigeria and Nigeria's government.

The study was a seminar paper and centered on Nigeria's Politics and Race value in leadership. Who is the Igbo-man, which God is the God of the Igbo man and what is he to this God? Igbo, as a distinctive race and nation that is unique as entity, resourceful, industrious, egalitarian, prosperous and peaceful, culturous, divinely painstaking, and an enviable and courteous society; and of the chosen race is constantly misunderstood, especially in the Nigeria's political landscape.

It is important to mention that Nigeria as a country is an entity that is made up of a collection of different nation state or race and race value; conspicuous of all are the three major ethnic societies of: IGBO, HAUSA, YORUBA. For the avoidance of doubt, or as a matter of fact, Nigeria as a country cannot function properly in the face of divisibility occasioned by racism or tribalism, nepotism, fraud and corruption, including 'divide and rule,' etc.

### *Biafra et Misera*

**I AM, and ‘Yahweh’ is the name of God of Israel in Hebrew**

**: ..., (YHWH) Hebrew – ‘Jehovah’, (El-Shaddai) “God Almighty”, Elohim-o\*>, El Gibhor-‘mighty God,’ Adonai – “God,” Et Dominus Misericordia (GOD of Compassion, GOD of Mercy).**

See – Isaiah 9:6 (Jews also call God Adonia, Jehovah at Exodus 6:5 mm (YHWH), ‘Jehovah, ‘Yahweh’ is the name of God of Israel in the Hebrew Bible.

Et clamor meus (“**O Lord, hear my prayer**”)

The second Biafra struggle arose as a result of divergent pressures of Economic growth disparities, politics and free markets struggle, poverty level and launcheon, corruption and Fraud.

Biafra is a sovereign creation name of a people known as “Igbo,” or Ndi-Igbo, or IGBOs, dominant East of the Niger area, south of the Sahara, North of the Atlantic, and West of the Coast lines. ...

### **Objectives of the Study**

- ✕ To ascertain if the Biafra struggle has any effect on Nigeria’s economy and survival as a nation.
- ✕ To determine the efficiency of Biafra struggle
- ✕ To investigate the viability of the Biafra struggle.

### **Research Questions**

- ✕ Does the Biafra struggle have any effect on Nigeria’s economy and survival as a nation?
- ✕ Is the Biafra struggle efficacious?
- ✕ What is the viability of the Biafra struggle?

### **Conceptual Clarification**

#### *Biafra et Misera*

The second Biafra struggle arose as a result of divergent pressures of Economic growth disparities, politics and free markets struggle, poverty level and launcheon, corruption and Fraud. The people are in misery. The people of Biafra feel enslaved or suppressed through militarian instinct by successive leadership and government of Nigeria since 1970, after the civil war (known as Nigeria/Biafra civil war) which was supposed to be of, No victor and No vanquished.

#### *Concept of Motivation*

The study of motivation is concerned basically with why people behave the way they do, or in a certain manner. It can be described as the persistence and direction of action which is concerned with why people choose a particular course of action in preference to others, and why they continue with such action, movement or struggle. According to Nwele (2011), the inconsistency of Nigeria’s leadership and government over time to existing policy

implementation, bribery, corruption, and fraud, gives room to agitations, and campaign for right of will by the victims. According to Ihebochi (2011), Live and let-live, is the breast plate of peace.

### *Theoretical Analysis*

On August 31, 1966 a decree was issued rescinding Decree No. 34 and restoring the regions and the federal system in Nigeria. A series of conferences initiated by Colonel Gowon and others failed to resolve the difference between the military leaders, especially those between Lt.-Col. Odumegwu-Ojukwu, Military Governor of the Eastern Region, and Colonel Gowon.

**Civil war:** The unrests in the North which culminated the conferences continued, reaching their peak in August and September 1966, when a number of Easterners, mostly Igbos, variously estimated at between 10,000 and 30,000, were killed and about a million had to flee to the East.

As the civil and military disturbances continued, with the military and political leaders unable to reach agreement, it was generally agreed that a new constitutional formula, which would take into practical account the changes that had occurred, was urgently needed. An ad hoc Constitutional Conference with representatives from the four regions and Lagos was convened in mid-September 1966 to try to find a solution.

It failed due to distrust and bitterness. After abortive attempts to meet locally, Nigerian military leaders went to Aburi, Ghana, in January 1967 and, under the chairmanship of General Ankrah, then chairman of the Ghana National Liberation Council, decided on important changes in the Constitution. There was disagreement between the Federal Military Government and the Eastern Regional Military Government over the details of what was agreed; the printed verbatim report and the tape-recorded account of the proceedings of the conference showed that there was agreement to introduce a greater measure of decentralization by increasing the powers of the regions vis-à-vis those of the Federal government. Tension mounted as the military leaders gave conflicting interpretations of the Aburi accord.

**Proclamation of Biafra:** On May 26 1967 Colonel Ojukwu summoned an emergency meeting of the Eastern Nigerian Consultative Assembly to review the situation. The following day, Colonel Gowon, in a nationwide broadcast, proclaimed a state of emergency throughout the country, and announced he was bringing into force a decree dividing the country into 12 states, three of which were to be in the East (East Central, South Eastern, Rivers), and six in the North (North Eastern, Kano, North Central, Benue Plateau, North Western, and West Central, soon renamed Kwara), with the West and Mid-West remaining as they were. The Federal capital, Lagos, was constituted into the twelfth state.

The Eastern Nigeria Consultative Assembly, already in session in Enugu, reacted the same night by passing a resolution empowering Colonel Ojukwu to declare the region the independence Republic of Biafra; Colonel Ojukwu did so on May 30 1967. Colonel Gowon announced that Colonel Ojukwu has been dismissed from the Nigeria Army, and sacked as Military Governor of Eastern Region. Fighting broke out between Federal troops and “Biafran” forces on July 6 1967 when the Federal government announced it was taking “clinical police action” to end it called the rebellion in Eastern Nigeria.

The campaign was expected to last a few weeks or a few months at the most. The Federal army, which the previous July numbered less than 9,000 men was increased in the interval to an estimated 40,000 troops, hurriedly reconstructed from the disorganized remnants of the Nigeria Army after the withdrawal of Eastern Nigerian soldiers. The “Biafran” army at the beginning of the war was estimated at about 25,000 troops hurriedly organized around the 2,000 *surviving Eastern Nigerian officers and men*.

The Federal army opened its campaign by advancing from the North with a reported strength of eight battalions. The “Biafrans” had expected the advance from that direction and had taken positions weeks before that event. **“Biafran” resistance was much stiffer than expected.**

On August 9 1967 the “Biafrans” crossed the River Niger and occupied the Mid-West capital, Benin, and the ports of Sapele and Ughelli; by August 17 1967 they had crossed the Ofusu river and reached Ore, in the Western Region, in an apparent advance on Ibadan and Lagos. On September 20 1967 Major Albert Okonkwo, whom the “Biafrans” had installed as administrator of the Mid-West, proclaimed the birth of the “independent and sovereign Republic of Benin”.

The Federal government soon acquired light and heavy weapons from Britain and Russian MiG fighters and Ilyushin bombers. By September 22 1967 the Federal troops had reoccupied the Mid-West. On October 4 1967 the “Biafran” capital of Enugu fell to Federal troops. By the end of the year, “Biafra’s” second largest port of Calabar also fell. The important river port and commercial center of Onitsha fell in March 1968. Port Harcourt was to follow in May 1968, thus making the blockage of “Biafra” total. The remaining big towns of Aba, Umuahia and Owerri, fell later.

The “total war” and the civilian suffering which it produced divided world opinion about the conflict. Four African countries recognized “Biafra” – Tanzania on April 13 1968; Gabon on May 8 1968; Ivory Coast on May 14 1968; and Zambia on May 20 1968. They said that their decision was prompted largely by the failure of the Federal Military Government to respond to appeals to settle the conflict otherwise than by force of arms. Haiti recognized “Biafra” on March 23 1969.

For “Biafra”, recognition brought increased material support. In addition to the transit facilities it enjoyed in Lisbon, and in Portuguese African territories, French arms slipped in steadily through Abidjan and Libreville.

Charitable organizations, such as the International Red Cross, Joint Cross Aid and Caritas, sent relief supplies to refugees in “Biafra” against the opposition of the Federal government, which maintained that such help amounted to interference in Nigerian affairs. Mutual suspicion killed the chances of relief by sea and land routes.

Federal disenchantment with the relief organizations because of their defiance of the night ban increased with the length of the war. In June 1969 Federal MiGs shot down an International Red Cross relief aircraft, killing its crew of four. The organization suspended its activities pending agreement between the “Biafrans” and the Federal Government. The other organizations, led by Joint Church Aid and Caritas, ignored Federal disapproval and continued the night flights.

**Peace talks:** Meanwhile, diplomatic activities were going on both in Africa and elsewhere to try to achieve a negotiated settlement. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) stuck to the principle of settlement “within the context of one Nigeria”. At its summit meeting in Kinshasa in September 1969, it appointed a Consultative Peace Committee of six, headed by Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, to examine the issue. Initially, very little came from that committee. Many African leaders expressed the fear that any “Biafran” success would trigger off secessionist movements in other countries; other opposed secession because in Nigeria’s immense potential they saw Africa’s earliest hope for the emergence of a powerful modern state.

Both sides repeatedly proclaimed their readiness to negotiate “without preconditions” but attached different interpretations to that term; to the Nigerians it meant negotiating in accordance with the OAU resolution aimed at preserving Nigeria’s territorial integrity; to the “Biafrans” it means respecting the status quo which by implication involved a de facto acceptance of their sovereignty.

In October 1967, Arnold Smith, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, sought to open negotiations with a view to finding a compromise solution. A preliminary meeting, with representatives of the two sides, in London in April 1968, accepted the principle of settlement by negotiation. Because the “Biafrans” objected to holding full-scale talks in London, which they regarded as hostile territory because of the British government’s support of the Federal Government, Kampala was selected as a neutral venue. “Biafran” and Nigerian delegates met in the Ugandan capital in May 1968; the Nigerian delegation was headed by Chief Anthony Enahoro, Federal Commissioner for Information, and the “Biafrans” were led by Sir Louis Mbanefo, their Chief Justice.

Nigeria’s conditions for a ceasefire and settlement were that the “Biafrans” renounce secession and accept the 12-state formula. The “Biafran” delegation demanded that a ceasefire should precede any full-scale discussions. Within a week the talks broke down. Sir Louis Mbanefo declared: “We have not come all the way from Biafra simply to sign an act of surrender in distant Kampala.”

After the collapse of the Kampala talks, the OAU Consultative Committee made direct approaches to the “Biafran” leadership, thus opening the way to a series of peace attempts. On the Committee’s invitation, General Ojukwu addressed it in Niamey in July 1968. There followed a “probing” meeting of delegations from both sides, after which it was announced that full-scale talks would be held the following month in Addis Ababa. General Gowon and General Ojukwu were widely expected to lead their respective delegations.

When the representatives assembled in the Ethiopian capital in the first week of August 1968, only General Ojukwu was there. Within days, the talks collapsed. Eight months later (April 1969), another abortive attempt was made in Monrovia, but neither General Gowon nor General Ojukwu attended. A similar fate met a further attempt in Addis Ababa in mid-December 1969.

**Collapse of “Biafra”:** As efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement were going on, Federal troops were advancing deeper and deeper into “Biafra”, forcing the “Biafrans” to move their “seat of government” from place to place.

On January 8 1970, General Ojukwu handed over power to Major-General Philip Effiong, “Biafran” Chief of Staff, and fled to Cote d’Ivoire, where he was granted political asylum. On January 9 1970, Owerri, which became

“Biafra’s” provisional capital after the fall of Umuahia, fell to Federal troops. Uli airport, which had been “Biafra’s” lifeline fell the next day and, on January 12 1970 Major-General Effiong announced “Biafra’s” surrender.

On January 15 1970, at Dodan Barracks, Lagos, the headquarters of the Supreme Military Council and official residence of the Nigeria Head of State, General Effiong signed the formal act of surrender, with the following declaration: “We accept the existing administrative and political structure of the Federation of Nigeria. Biafra ceases to exist.” [Africa Today: 1991](#)

### **Review of Related Literature**

*News NAIJ.Com 20 Dec 2016*

*Nigeria. News today and Breaking News*

**Biafra:** SHOW DOWN as 16 members of European parliament move against FG

16 members of European parliament ask EU to challenge Buhari, DSS

Sixteen members of the European parliament have asked the European Union High Commission to challenge President Muhammadu Buhari on the detention of Nnamdi Kanu. The MEP’s called for independent investigation into the alleged killing, torture and illegal arrest of members of the Indigenous People of Biafra by security operatives.

The MEPs – 16 in number – in a joint letter have asked the European Union High Commission to take action on human rights abuses against members of the IPOB. The letter addressed to High Representative and vice president of the EU high commission Federal Mogherini said the unlawful detention of Kanu and the violence against IPOB members by Nigerian government must be looked into.

The letter which was dated Monday, December 9, 2016, said Kanu has been illegally imprisoned since October 14, 2015, despite being acquitted of all charges brought against him by the Department of State Services.

It was signed by Julie Ward, Ana Gomes, Bart Staes, Beatriz Becerra, Brando Benifei, Catherine Stihler, Ernest Urtasun, Eva Joly and Hilde Vautmans.

Other signatories to the letter include: Jude Kirton-Darling, Kati Piri, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Michele Rivasi, Nessa Childers, Pascal Durand and Philippe Lamberts.

The letter read in parts: “The authorities accused and his two co-defendants, Benjamin Madubugwu and David Nwawisi, of trying to overthrow the Nigerian head of state by broadcasting secessionist propaganda on the underground independence of Biafra, which campaigns for the independence of Biafra from Nigeria. Kanu, Madubugwu and Nwawuisi denied all charges brought against them.”

“On the 19th October in Abuja, the chief Magistrate, Honourable Shuaibu, discharged Kanu of all criminal charges including the allegation of managing and belonging to an unlawful society, criminal intimidation and of criminal

conspiracy. Shuaibu granted Kanu bail, of which all conditions were met, but the Department of state services refused to release him,” the letter said.

The MEP’s said charges of criminal conspiracy, engaging in unlawful society and criminal intimidation were then withdrawn on December 16, 2015, but still Kanu, Madubugwu, and Nwawuisi have not been released.

“On 17th December, 2015, Justice Adeniyi Ademola ordered the unconditional release of Kanu from the custody of the DSS, but this was not enacted.” Kanu’s council has since appealed to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to help ensure his safe release, but to no avail. A court case on 5th October 2016 was later adjourned to 8th November, which has now been amended to 9th February, 2017, due to the Nigeria Department of State Services failure to bring Kanu to court.”

It also accused the Nigerian government of sending warnings to the ECOWAS community court sitting in Abuja not to intervene in Kanu’s continued detention and trial.

“It is clear that the fundamental human rights of Kalu, Madubugwu and Nwawuisi are being grossly violated. Human Rights Watch have reported of the violation of the defendants’ rights, including their right to a fair trial.

“What is more, the Nigerian Government is also reportedly violating the human rights of Biafran activists. Scores of Biafrans are in detention for attempting to hold or participate in peaceful assemblies,” the letter added.

It further accused the Nigerian government and security forces of using excessive force against pro-Biafran activists who have embarked on peaceful protest in Nigerian.

Referring to Amnesty International’s reports on cases of arrests, disappearance and torture of IPOB members by security operatives, the MEPs said, it is unfortunate that no investigations have been carried out.

“The right to peaceful assembly and associated, as well as the right of freedom of expression is protected by the Nigerian constitution. International human rights standards also require that law enforcement officials must, as far as possible, apply no violent means.”

“it is clear that the Nigerian authorities are not operating with respect to the Nigerian constitution or the African Charter on Human and peoples’ Rights.

The letter also said: “On behalf of the European Union, especially in respect to the EU-Nigeria partnership, the Nigeria EU Joint Way Forward, the developments of the 6th Nigeria-EU ministerial dialogue and the fact that Nigeria is a recipient of EU aid, we call upon you to:

“Advocate for the immediate and safe release of Nnamdi Kanu and co-defendants Benjamin Madubugwu and David Nwawuisi.”

They also called on the EU High Commission to challenge the actions of the President Muhammadu Buhari, and the DSS in regards to the detention of Kanu, Madubugwu and Nwawuisi. They called for an impartial investigation into the arrest, enforce disappearance, torture and killing of supporters and members of various pro-Biafran groups and denounce the unacceptable violence against Biafran supporters by Nigerian security forces.

They also urged the EU to do more to push the Nigerian government to safeguard human rights in Nigeria by calling for guarantees on the freedom of expression of all Nigerian citizens, including their right to protest without harm, and the termination of violence towards Biafrans.

**NAIRALAND FORUM (2015)**, Optimized by Google wrote: **Harold Smith Speaks about Nigeria ‘hidden Agenda’**. –Politics; Or **British Born Harold Smith Confessed & Apologise for Manipulating Pre-Independence Politics in Nigeria**.

According to Obahiagbon Patrick in Nairaland forum, “The man Harold Smith is not new in Nigerian history. He is one of the architects of colonial foundation that midwife Nigerian independence in 1960.

I met him in a meeting three weeks ago where he opened up a bit about the lingering problem in Africa especially; Nigeria unbalanced protracted social political situations. We asked if he could make this known to the media. His response was *“I am in my 80s now; I have agreed but in the past ‘they’ did not want me to say anything but now I don’t want to go to my grave without telling the truth about the atrocities perpetrated in Africa by the colonialists.*

Brothers and sisters; on Ben TV last Thursday, **Harold Smith was on a program to reveal what went behind the scene before the independence in Nigeria**. The Oxford University graduate had this to say about his role in Nigeria pre and after independence era.

*‘Our agenda was to completely exploit Africa. Nigeria was my duty post. When we assessed Nigeria, this was what we found in the southern region, strength, intelligence, determination to succeed, well established history, complex but focused life style, great hope and aspirations... the East is good in business and technology, the west is good in administration and commerce, law and medicine, but it was a pity we planned our agenda to give power “at all cost” to the northerner. They seemed to be submissive and stupid of a kind. Our mission was accomplished by destroying the opposition at all fronts. The west led in the fight for the independence, and was punished for asking for freedom. They will not rule Nigeria!*

*Harold Smith confessed that the Census results were announced before they were counted. Despite seeing vast land with no human but cattle in the north, we still gave the north 55 million instead of 32 million. This was to be used to maintain their majority votes and future power bid. He stated that the West without Lagos was the most populous in Nigeria at that time but we ignored that. The north was seriously encouraged to go into the military. According to him, they believe that the south may attend western education, but future leaders will always come from military background. Their traditional rulers were to be made influential and super human. The northerners were given accelerated promotions both in the military and civil service to justify their superiority over the south. Everything was to work against the south. We truncated their good plan for their future. “I was very sorry for the A. G; it was a great party too much for African standard. We planned to destroy Awolowo and Azikwe well, the west and east sowed a seed of discord among them”. We tricked Azikwe into accepting to be president having known that Balewa will be the main man with power. Awolowo has to go to jail to cripple his genius plans for a greater Nigeria.*



However, Harold Smith justified the British agenda of colonialism in Nigeria, which he believed was originally to help build Africa after the ruins of slave trade, but lamented that the British only looked after themselves and not after Nigerian interest. The British really let Nigeria down. When I see Nigeria been accused of fraud and from what I saw on the streets of Lagos; the British were worst fraudsters.

Looking at the northern leaders now he said, “If they have any agenda in Nigeria at all, sadly it is only for the north, and nothing for Nigeria. He stated that the British look after the British people and this is so all over the world. He said the time has come now to see people of intelligent minds with an open and inclusive agenda for all Nigerians in power...people who will really look after Nigerians large population...but “I still curiously and sorrowfully see now that the British has not let go of Nigeria...her wealth, her potentials, her future. He opined that the Caucasian people now assert themselves as the keeper of the “New Age” keys. He therefore said that it is only logical for Europeans to maintain their position of power, scientific superiority, economic exploitation, they must continue to perpetuate their lies and falsehoods and this is the most unkind out of all in relation to Nigeria situation!

According to him, *Nigeria a great nation was cripple not because of military juntas or corrupt leaders alone but by the British and American fear of Nigeria great future.* He confesses, “The fear of the place that will be our ‘dumping ground’ really occupied our minds”.

Some of the things he said were not new to Nigerians or to the whole world but hearing it from the horse’s mouth is quite revealing and established more reality zones. He finally submitted that the colonial masters have caused havoc while they were in Africa, and planted timed bombs when they finally left. What we see since independence, the administration of new internal colonial masters by fellow Nigerians holding sway in power is doing more damage to Nigeria. Instead of detonating the time bombs planted by the British, the north is planting mines.

He added that ‘it was my duty to carry out all of the above and I was loyal to my country. Nigerians should try to be loyal to their country leaders and followers alike. Love you country. You have got the potentials to be great again and the whole world knows this’.

I am sorry for the above evil done to Nigeria. I can’t say sorry enough.....”

My people, this is a great “expo” what do you think

The only thing I am surprised about from this Gentleman was that he has the courage to say what good majority of Nigerians already know.

I watch the program and simply confirm my suspicion or what I think the position has been all along that the west (The Europeans, especially the British and also the American’s) need to make sure Nigeria keep crawling because if we can walk, it may just be possible that we may want to run, even fly and before you know it we will start competing with them. Slavery and post-independence plot are what the west strive on and they have no reason to stop now, until we Nigerians wake up and forget past hurt (as Harold Smith) put it and find a way to work together.

For instance the East and the West work together without suspicion. We would move mountain

In terms of ability, there are more people in the East and West that are able to lead Nigeria than the North without disrespect to our brothers in the North, those are facts. So is it compromise or sheer stupidity that the leadership has always comes from the North to administer southern wealth mainly for their own benefits.

But the inability to see eye to eye in south is stopping our progress. The fact leaders comes from the North will mean very little if we have program to work together and cooperate in the South.

I have always advocate inter race/tribal dialogue and meeting and religions so that we can understand each other and take away suspicion of each other.

I hope we can now wake up and promote merit and no more mediocre.

May God in his infinite mercy continue to bless our Great country, Nigeria.

## **Discussions**

### ***British Explorers: AD 1806-1830***

From the death of Mungo Park near Bussa in 1806 to the end of the century, there was continuing interest in Nigeria on the part of British explorers, anti-slavery activists, missionaries and traders. In 1821 the British government sponsored expeditions south through the Sahara to reach the kingdom of Bornu. Its members become the first Europeans to reach Lake Chad, in 1823. One of the group, Hugh Clapperton, explores further west through Kano and the Hausa territory to reach Sokoto.

### ***British Colonial Rules AD1900-1960***

The sixty years of Britain's colonial rule in Nigeria are characterized by frequent reclassifying of different regions for administrative purposes. Niger Coast Protectorate is expanded to become Southern Nigeria, with its seat of government at Lagos. Frederick Lugard is appointed high commissioner and commander-in-chief of the protectorate of northern Nigeria. In 1912 Lugard is appointed governor of both northern and southern Nigeria and is given the task of merging them. He does so by 1914, when the entire region becomes the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria, to suit what the British want from Nigeria.

By 1951 the country has been divided into Northern, Eastern and Western regions, each with its own house of assembly. During the later 1950s an African political structure is gradually achieved. From 1957 there is a federal prime minister. In the same year the Western and Eastern regions are granted internal self-government, to be followed by the Northern region in 1959. Full independence follows rapidly, in October 1960, and characterised by corruption and fraud midwived by the British according to the researcher's literature review.

## **Findings of the Study**

- ✗ Biafra struggle has an effect on Nigeria's economy and survival as a nation
- ✗ The Biafra struggle is efficacious?
- ✗ The Biafra struggle is viable, because if it is achieved by the people, the value of sovereignty cannot be over-emphasised

### **Summary of Findings**

- ✘ Biafra struggle is one of such agitations in Nigeria that is occasioned by the intricacies of bad leadership and has an effect on Nigeria's economy and survival as a nation, if not handled with enough care and the application of the law of "substantive justice," equity, and fair play.
- ✘ the Biafra struggle is efficacious, because it is based on the principles of self determination
- ✘ the Biafra struggle is viable, because if it is achieved by the people, the value of sovereignty which cannot be over-emphasised shall be exploited by the people, and that country shall develop no matter how long it takes.

### **Conclusion**

- ✘ Considering all that has been discussed, theoretical analysis, the review of related literature and research findings obtained in this study, it has been established beyond any reasonable doubt that Biafra struggle is one of such agitations in Nigeria that is occasioned by the intricacies of bad leadership and has an effect on Nigeria's economy and survival as a nation.
- ✘ That Nigeria's government needs to handle Biafra with great care through the application of the law of substantive justice, equity, and fair play. That Biafra struggle is efficacious, and viable because it is based on the principles of self-determination and if achieved by the people, shall establish for them the value of sovereignty which cannot be over-emphasised.
- ✘ That the analysis of the subject matter centers on bad leadership, fraud, corruption, injustice, lack of equity and fair play on administration and management of appointments, and distribution of national resources.

### **Recommendations**

As a result of the researcher's various findings as enumerated, the following recommendations are hereby suggested:

- ✘ That Nigeria's government, considering all that has been discussed, through this research on the researcher's theoretical analysis, the review of related literature and research findings obtained in this study, should review her policy on agitations in Nigeria along true democratic indices that provides for equity and fair play.
- ✘ That Nigeria's government need to handle Biafra with great care through the application of the law of justice, equity, and fair play. That Biafra struggle is efficacious, and viable because it is based on the principles of self-determination and if achieved by the people, shall establish for them the value of sovereignty which cannot be over-emphasised.
- ✘ That the analysis of the subject matter that centers on bad leadership, fraud, corruption, injustice, lack of equity and fair play on administration and management of appointments, and distribution of national resources, be totally addressed through democratic indices of true federalism.

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